

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

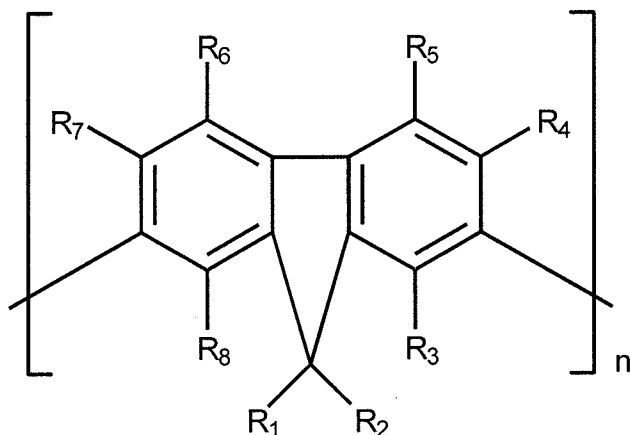
Please amend the claims as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) An electric transfer light emitting polymer that emits light by ~~applying~~ when an electric field is applied thereto, wherein chlorine (Cl) and the sum total (ΣM) of metal elements included in the polymer satisfy equation 1.

$$\Sigma M < Cl \dots (1)$$

wherein ΣM designates the sum total of metal elements composed of one kind or a plurality of kinds of alkali metal elements, alkali earth metal elements, elements in the third period showing no anionic characteristics, elements in the fourth period showing no anionic characteristics and elements in the fifth period showing no anionic characteristics, and wherein the polymer comprises one or more units of a fluorene copolymer as shown in Chemical Formula 1,

Chemical formula 1



wherein n is an integer not smaller than 1, R_1 and R_2 , each independently comprise at least one selected from a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, a hetero aryl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group and an aliphatic heterocyclic group, and R_3 to R_8 , are independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.

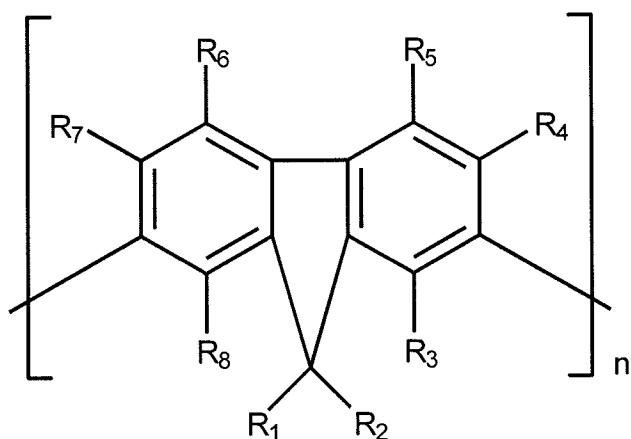
2. (Original) The electric transfer light emitting polymer according to claim 1, wherein the chlorine content is 50 ppm or less.
3. (Previously Presented) The electric transfer light emitting polymer according to claim 2, wherein the metal elements are sodium, nickel and palladium.
4. (Cancelled).
5. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element having on a substrate a first electrode layer, a light emitting layer having an electric transfer light emitting polymer that emits light ~~by applying~~ when an electric field is applied thereto and a second electrode layer in this order, wherein in the light emitting layer, chlorine (Cl) and the sum total (ΣM) of metal elements included in the electric transfer light emitting polymer satisfy a relation of equation 2.

$$\Sigma M < Cl \quad \dots (2)$$

wherein ΣM designates the sum total of metal elements composed of one kind or a plurality of kinds of alkali metal elements, alkali earth metal elements, elements in the third period showing no anionic characteristics, elements in the fourth period showing no anionic characteristics and elements in the fifth period showing no anionic characteristics,

and wherein the polymer comprises one or more units of a fluorene copolymer as shown in Chemical Formula 1,

Chemical formula 1



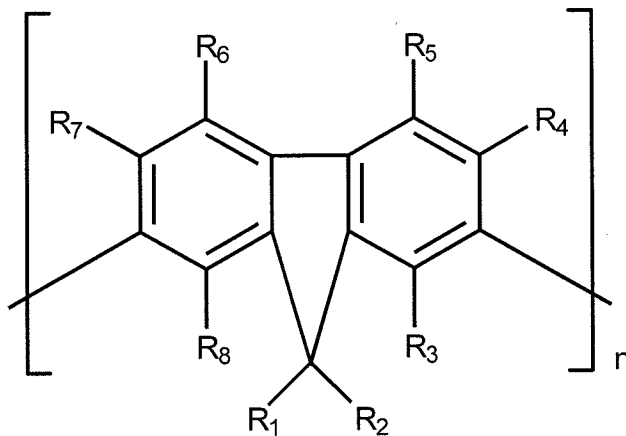
wherein n is an integer not smaller than 1, R_1 and R_2 , each independently comprise at least one selected from a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, a hetero aryl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group and an aliphatic heterocyclic group, and R_3 to R_8 are independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.

6. (Original) The organic electroluminescence element according to claim 5, wherein the chlorine content is 50 ppm or less.
7. (Previously Presented) The organic electroluminescence element according to claim 6, wherein the metal elements included in the light emitting layer are sodium, nickel and palladium.
8. (Cancelled).
9. (New) The electric transfer light emitting polymer of claim 1, wherein the polymer, after synthesis, is dispersed in an organic solvent and treated with an aqueous solution

containing EDTA/2NH₄ or EDTA/2Na to chelate and remove impurities in the polymer.

10. (New) The electric transfer light emitting polymer of claim 1, wherein the polymer is a poly (9,9-dioctyl)fluorine, poly(9,9-diethylhexyl)fluorence, or poly(9,9-diethylhexyl)fluorence that is end-capped with di(p-tolyl)-4-bromophenylamine.
11. (New) The electric transfer light emitting polymer of claim 5, wherein the polymer, after synthesis, is dispersed in an organic solvent and treated with an aqueous solution containing EDTA/2NH₄ or EDTA/2Na to chelate and remove impurities in the polymer.
12. (New) The electric transfer light emitting polymer of claim 5, wherein the polymer is a poly (9,9-dioctyl)fluorine, poly(9,9-diethylhexyl)fluorence, or poly(9,9-diethylhexyl)fluorence that is end-capped with di(p-tolyl)-4-bromophenylamine.
13. (New) A method for making an electric transfer light emitting polymer that emits light when an electric field is applied thereto, the method comprising:
preparing a fluorene copolymer using one or more units of a fluorene shown in
Chemical Formula 1,

Chemical formula 1



wherein n is an integer not smaller than 1, R_1 and R_2 , each independently comprise at least one selected from a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, a hetero aryl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group and an aliphatic heterocyclic group, and R_3 to R_8 , are independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

dispersing the fluorene copolymer in an organic solvent to obtain a fluorene copolymer mixture; and

treating the fluorene copolymer mixture with an aqueous solution containing EDTA/ 2NH_4 or EDTA/ 2Na to chelate impurities and to produce a purified fluorene copolymer solution, from which the electric transfer light emitting polymer is obtained,

wherein chlorine (Cl) and the sum total (ΣM) of metal elements included in the fluorene copolymer satisfy equation 1.

$$\Sigma M < \text{Cl} \dots (1)$$

wherein ΣM designates the sum total of metal elements composed of one kind or a plurality of kinds of alkali metal elements, alkali earth metal elements, elements in the third period showing no anionic characteristics, elements in the fourth period showing no anionic characteristics and elements in the fifth period showing no anionic characteristics.

14. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the chlorine content is 50 ppm or less.
15. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the metal elements are sodium, nickel and palladium.
16. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the fluorene copolymer is a poly(9,9-dioctyl)fluorene, poly(9,9-diethylhexyl)fluorene, or poly(9,9-diethylhexyl)fluorene that is end-capped with di(p-tolyl)-4-bromophenylamine.